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SUNDAY, APRIL 2 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our
office of any delinquency on the
part of our carrier, as our arrange-
ments are such that every issue of
our paper should be regularly de-
livered.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The proprietorship of THE LOU-
ISIANIAN having changed, by the
withdrawal of Mr. C. C. Antoine,
the paper will hereafter be issued
weekly, commencing on Saturday,
April 27, 1872.

In the notice of the "Excu-
sion Party," published in our last
issue, we failed to give Mr. P. F.
Herwig the credit of furnishing the
music for the occasion, and our
genial friend Mr. Ong for some ex-
cellent refreshment. It is to be
hoped that these gentlemen will the
next time such an occasion presents
itself not only show their courtesy
in the same manner but add to it
by participating.

RE-ELECT.

Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President,
deserves a re-nomination, both for
his services to the Republican party
and his representative character as
an American of energy and honesty.
The correct principle in election of
Presidential candidates should be
to choose those who represent the
spirit, the capacity and vital force
of the people of the United States.
As a presiding officer, Mr. Colfax
has always shown that dignity
united with courtesy, that disposi-
tion which bends and never breaks,
yields but does not give way which
characterizes a true gentleman and
in a legislative body invariably tem-
pers the heats of debate into calm
deliberations. But it is as a Re-
publican one of the original kind,
one among the first of the Apostles
who preached its gospel that we
would advocate his re-election to
the post he has filled so honorably
and so well. Let the saying Re-

publics are ungrateful be not at-
tended so as to include Republicans,
and let us of the race who owe their
freedom to men of this stamp, that
advocated anti-slavery when it was
disgrace and possibly death to
champion the cause, even in the
North, cherish the good deeds of
this man who, if we mistake not,
asks no honor at our hands
and does not seek the of-
fice. Conscious of his own
true merit he has remained in the
background; modesty is the un-
failing indicator of a ready hand, a
stout heart and a good head and,
standing amid the host of office-
seekers, some of whom were gal-
lantly whipping their slaves a short
while ago, others of whom resigned
their words because "niggers" were
mustered in the Union army, Colfax
towers above them all in his
strict republican record. We are
believers in the one term principle
as applied to office-holders only
when the incumbent has either
proved himself unworthy or incom-
petent for the post; then get rid of
the official whether high or low.
We include those who are traitors
to the party which elected them as
falling under one of the divisions
of unworthiness and there is no
occasion to define incompetency inas-
much as it proclaims itself; for if a
man be not true to the principles
and whose honors he has received
he can not be trusted with any por-
tion of the destinies either of his
country or his kind and deserves to
be cast out and condemned.

Having proved himself both
worthy and competent in private
and in public; having been the
manly standard-bearer of the party
without flinch, fear or favor for
four years; being one of the lights
of faith in the Republican temple
and having been an earnest follower
and then a faithful leader of the
host through every peril, great Re-
publican principle finds in Colfax
a fitting exponent and the party
one it "delighteth to honor."

NEW DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Convention was
organized without knowing exactly
what they were called upon to do.
The main question soon hinged up-
on the idea of postponement or im-
mediate nominations. The itch of
discussion has laid violent hold up-
on the body which was beginning
to tread in the way of the previous
association of the kind until stop-
ped. It was to ostracise and put
under foot every one of its own
members who would not yield to
dictation, and who strode out a
road for themselves. The fell spir-
it of exclusionism which would
build about the citadel of the party,
a barrier like the Chinese wall that
shut the entire world outside, drew
the hotspurs of the body within its
scope like a whirlpool, while the
steady habited men stood silent.
But the aristocratic spirit melted
away, the Convention pronounced
itself in favor of fair play and union
with all who would come to the
standard and this, as far as the spir-
it goes is Republican. The seces-
sion fathers who have been dele-
gated here still spell negro with two
g's and talk of "niggers" as they
used in the good old times when
they were chattels and cattle. To
these men nothing has occurred in
the past ten years; slavery is still
alive, the hell of reconstruction has
never been set in motion and the "nigger"
has never been put in office. These
Bourbons who have neither learned
nor forgotten anything, would raise
the banner of a white man's party,
and, pointing to the threats and
blood of 1868, as proof, argue they
can carry the State Democratic as
they did then! It is quite lucky
neither Hotspur nor Fallstaff are
rulers, though their presence is in
the Convention but the mass of
these representatives of Democracy
are in favor of good sense and the
way of the right spirit. What has
beaten the Democratic party? Why
is it that, according to themselves,
the standard of Democracy is a sig-
nal for every colored and white Re-
publican to drop all differences and
vote a solid plumper? Because the
party is behind the age in its prej-
udice and the hell of old passions
it engenders; because the throng
of the slaveholders' whip sticks out
of its pocket though the butt end is
hidden; because it is not manly in
its policy but would still run out,
tar and feather, hang, kill, Ku-Klux
all who differ in opinion for opin-
ion's sake. We believe, from the
evidence before us this spirit will
be killed off in the Convention and
that even the embers of sectional
fires will become ashes of repentance.
By so doing, the party can be har-
monized and be in accord with the
age and sing the same song of
peace and good fellowship rising
from the throats of millions of Re-
publicans.

OUR LATE NATIONAL CON- VENTION.

The National Convention of Col-
ored men which has just finished its
labors in this city was an event
which cannot fail to have its effect
and exert an influence in a local as
well as in a national point of view.
However anxious persons of ill-
liberal views and prejudiced opinions
of the colored race may be to in-
sinuate that colored men as a class
are inferior to all others, yet the
fact stands out in bold relief that
where and whenever an opportuni-
ty is presented for an exhibition of
intelligent action or discrimination
in politics as in every other relation
to the demands made upon them
in their new-born citizenship, col-
ored men instinctively come to the
front and are equal to the emergen-
cy.

Perhaps at no time in the history
of our country has a Convention
of Colored men assembled, concern-
ing which there was so much reason
for conjecture and surmise as to
what it would be most likely to
do, and how it proposed to ac-
complish its designs.

And certainly no Conven-
tion of white or colored
men has assembled for a long
time which required greater care
and cautiousness in dealing with
the questions brought before it, in
order to steer clear of the rocks and
shoals which in the thick fog and
darkness of our political horizon,
seem even at this moment to
threaten much stronger craft, and
for more experienced seamen, than
ought to be looked for among the
representatives of a newly emanci-
pated race, assembled in national
convention on the inside of three
years after their enfranchisement.

Each question brought before the
convention so far as national affairs
were concerned had its Scylla on
the one side and its Charybdis on
the other; and yet who can say that
it did not take bold and strong
ground on all such questions claim-
ing its attention.

Regarding the late Labor Con-
vention which assembled at Colum-
bus, Ohio, and adopted a platform
and nominated candidates, as having
pursued a very questionable course
to say the least, and looking for-
ward to the proposed Cincinnati
Convention as in all probability de-
signed only to infuse stronger life
and vitality into the labor reform
movement already inaugurated with
its platform and candidates; it
would not have been too much to
have expected a most extravagant
and intemperate denunciation of
both of these conventions. On the
contrary however, the strongest al-
lusion made to them (and we think
the only one) was embodied in the
following offered by Mr. Rapier, of
Alabama:

Resolved, That we, in the name
of the colored men of the United
States, repudiate any sympathy or
connection whatever with the late
Labor Reform Convention, lately
held at Columbus, Ohio, and also
the convention of Liberal Republi-
cans, called for the 1st of May, 1872,
at Cincinnati.

On motion to refer this resolution
to the Committee on Resolutions
when appointed, quite an animated
discussion sprang up between a
number of delegates.

The discussion proved that neither
side was ignorant of the fact that
much was involved even in this
slight reference to conventions, the
ostensible objects of which were
very dissimilar to those which
brought the Colored Convention to-
gether.

When it was remembered that
the Labor Reformers of New Eng-
land numbered among their strong-
est and foremost men Wendell
Phillips, Benjamin F. Butler and
others of like sentiments and po-
litical sagacity; and when it was
even remotely probable that some
good thing might come out of Na-
zareth, (Cincinnati,) in view of
Charles Sumner's persistent, studied,
almost killing silence, the Convention
was almost ready to table even
these few moderate sentences.

It was pleasing indeed to hear
the grand and lofty tone of senti-
ment commendatory of Hon. Chas.
Sumner, the great champion of
"equality before the law," as these
sentiments came forth from the
lips and heart of nearly every mem-
ber of the Convention.

The indications were plain that
the colored men would deem it a
sad day in the history of their race
when Charles Sumner, either from
considerations of ingratitude on
their part, or from any other cause,

might feel justified in folding his
arms, stilling his tongue and pen,
and ceasing to exercise his great in-
tellect in behalf of liberty and
equality, and the rights of all men
to an equal chance in the race of
life.

And now that the Convention has
adjourned, and most of the mem-
bers have returned to their respec-
tive homes, and the criticisms of
both press and forum are generally
before us, and have been reviewed,
let us consider the character and
objects of this very important as-
semblage of the men of our race,
in the light of what it really did,
rather than by the somewhat biased
speculations and misrepresentations
of an unfair and unsympathizing
press.

First—Of all then the Conven-
tion insists on having the Declara-
tion of Independence recognized in
all its great principles and truths as
a living reality, a guide in our con-
duct, and a rule in the interpreta-
tion of the National Constitution.

Second—It insists upon the Re-
publican party giving us a platform
of complete equality before the law,
so that there shall be no more de-
nial or abridgement of any right on
the account of color, but that every-
where a black man shall be treated
as a white man would be treated
under like circumstances and sur-
roundings.

Third—It insists upon the pas-
sage of a supplementary civil rights
bill as being essential in carrying
out the principles of the declaration
of independence and maintaining
equality for all. It contends that
this as a measure of justice must
precede amnesty or at least accom-
pany it, and that no measure relieving
rebels of political disabilities
should be passed so long as the
colored race suffer under such
grievous disabilities as they do at
the present time.

It gives all parties to understand
that if Democrats, Liberal Republi-
cans, Labor Reformers or others,
honestly accept the situation (as it
is affirmed by some that they do),
they must accept the whole situa-
tion and not a part of it only. They
must accept it embracing the re-
cognition of complete equality as
comprehended in the Civil Rights
Bill.

It declares that it is not enough
to proclaim liberty throughout the
land, and to all the inhabitants
thereof; but it demands that equal-
ity must be proclaimed with it and
put beyond all contingencies by the
adoption of this measure of civil
rights.

Earnest and anxious as the
convention seemed to be, on all
questions affecting in the slightest
degree the interests of the Republi-
can party, and holding the most
decided convictions in regard to
our local difficulties, as very many
of the leading members of the con-
vention does, yet with a commend-
able discretion, the convention
avoided all reference to our local
troubles except as they offered their
local prayers, that peace and better
council might finally prevail and
our State be saved from the destruc-
tion to which she seems to be so
steadily tending.

With similar discretion the con-
vention refused to declare in favor
of any persons as candidates for
President and Vice-President of the
United States, but expressed a
strong determination to abide the
decision of the Philadelphia Con-
vention.

On the whole we cannot help ar-
riving at the conclusion that the
convention was a great success.

UNITE THE PARTY.

The necessity of union in the Re-
publican ranks was never more ap-
parent than now. A host divided
among themselves, who wander
under several leaders, who are no
longer held together by a common
bond of fellowship and sympathy,
will fall by sections or mouthfuls
an easy prey to the wolf. So often
have all the changes been rung on
these truths that it is like publish-
ing the ten commandments to re-
peat them. They are universally
admitted. The practical issue is
this: that without a solid party,
victory, which we all covet, is not
possible. What is the key to the
policy of the Democrats? Avail
ourselves of the dissensions in the
Republican ranks. The more we
bicker the more they exult, and the
higher rises the ghost of defeat.
Let the Republicans "talk this mat-
ter over." Unite, form company,

and advance. We can't trust the
straight out Democrats; the old
party liners who stand upon the
line of battle drawn in 1860, and
who, we are afraid, will remain there
until the last trump shall sound
and Gabriel blows his horn. We
can't have confidence only in our-
selves. Therefore let us agree,
canvass and determine upon a chain
of principles which will bind us all
together solid, and let the stragglers
remain where their disposition calls
them—in the rear.

If we do not specify the particular
compromises which would be so
many links in a connected bond it
is because we would leave it to the
good sense of the members of the
party. Let any policy which would
cast out and cut off Republicans of
whatever shade of opinion be
frowned down and discouraged. Set
the seal of an utter condemnation
upon all those who would urge any
measure or policy producing such
results and effects and may
they be themselves cast out and
divided. In selecting leaders
choose those who will stand
by the colors still planted by suc-
cessive surges of victory upon the
outer walls and though the follow-
ers are scattered for the time still
the standard floats proudly and de-
fiant. Look at other party history
and read the prophecy of our own.
What wrecked the Democratic party?

—the division on Douglas and
Breckinridge. Has it ever been
able to hold up its head once? Has
its lingering vitality ever quickened
after the triumphant election of the
Great Lincoln produced—thanks to
God—by this very division? Our
luck will be the same unless we
unite our National and State history
are connected indissolubly and will
be the same as the record of the
Democratic party which, to all in-
tents, is dead as Hamlet's father. If
we Republicans with the lights of
the past before us still refuse to
unite—the worse we—the better
they.

TERRIFIED AND UNTERRI- FIED—THE CONTRAST.

Speaking of the State Democratic
Convention, which assembled in this
city on the 18th and 19th instants,
the *National Republican* goes for
them in the following manner:
Mr. Herron then moved to go
immediately into an election of per-
manent president, and was sus-
tained apparently, by the old trick-
sters.

Pending the motion the Young
Democracy moved to adjourn until
to-day at 11 o'clock, and carried this
motion.

It must be said that the old trick-
sters with inferior numbers, got the
upper hand of the Young Democracy,
by dint of superior strategy.
It must also be said that the mem-
bers did not display as much fami-
liarity with parliamentary law as
the Colored Convention did, which
would seem to indicate that they
are fresh from the ranks of the
inexperienced people.

There seems to be nothing in
common, save the name, between
the Young Democracy and the old
tricksters or Warmoth men.

The criticism, so far as relates to
the "parliamentary law standard" is
concerned, is doubtless reasonable
and just. It suggests a very im-
portant consideration taken in con-
nection with the statement that the
"members of the Democratic Con-
vention were 'fresh from the ranks
of the inexperienced people.'"

It would be easy to understand
the meaning of such a sentence as
applied to the Colored Convention,
but when it is remembered that the
unterrified Democracy have ruled
the State, as their orators have been
in the habit of affirming from time
immorial, and by and with the
consent of their Democratic consti-
tuents, it is difficult indeed to un-
derstand how they can be properly
styled "the inexperienced people."

If the Democracy with all their
hard training in
ways that are dark
and tricks that are vain;
fall short of the standard attained
by their fellow-citizens of African
descent, it strikes us that our co-
temporaries ought in all fairness to
throw up the sponge in favor of
Africa without the least attempt or
effort to apologize for the delin-
quant.

We are glad the opportunity was
thus providentially vouchsafed for
a fair comparison of the respective
merits of the two Conventions, and
especially are we glad of the strain-
ed criticism of the *Times* in regard
to the negro convention which
seemed only to prepare the way for
a more honest and careful criticism
of the *Times* People's Convention
which assembled on the day after
the negro convention adjourned.

We would furthermore suggest to
our amiable contemporary, (the
Republican), that the Convention of
the unterrified, is not the only de-
liberative assembly of the more high-
ly favored people, which has proven to
be an unsatisfactory standard, or
example unworthy the imitation of
the negro.

Still, the fact that we bear a favor-
able comparison with the mediocre
of the so-called superior race is no
reason why we should be content or
fail to improve every opportunity
for advancement.

There is vast room for improve-
ment on all sides and it is the first
duty of the colored men of Louisi-
ana and of the entire country, to
stand in the front rank of politicians
so far as order, decorum, honesty of
purpose, and integrity to principle
is concerned.

We repeat, we are glad of the op-
portunity for a comparison—glad
of the criticism on both sides, and
do not doubt that the contrast may
prove decidedly beneficial to all.

DEPARTURE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

MILITARY ESCORT.

Frederick Douglass, the states-
man and patriot left our city
Friday afternoon on the 5:30 train
of the New Orleans, Jackson &
Great Northern Railroad for Wash-
ington, his present home.

The occasion was one that will
long be remembered, as we believe
it the first instance in the history
of this country where military
honors were paid to a distinguished
colored man.

At about 4 o'clock, General A. E.
Barber with his staff, among whom
we noticed Capt's Barrett, Canonge,
Boree and Antoine, with Captain
J. R. Harrison of Co. A, 2nd
Regiment, Captain R. T. Wheeler,
Co. C, 2nd Regiment with their
commands handsomely uniformed
and presenting a soldier like ap-
pearance appeared in front of
Lieutenant Governor Pinchback's
residence and informed him that
they had come for the purpose of
escorting his distinguished guest to
the depot, whereupon the General
and all the officers were invited in,
and many were the expressions of
regret that his stay could not be
prolonged. It really seemed as if
he would not be able to get off, and
it was not until he had made re-
peated promises that he would soon
visit our city again that he was
enabled to take his leave of the
family of his host. In the mean-
time quite a crowd had gathered
all anxiously striving to get a last
look at and shake of hands with
Frederick Douglass.

About thirty minutes past 4
o'clock, the escort formed in the
following order: Music, Gen. Bar-
ber and Staff, two companies in
infantry, four carriages containing,
first, Frederick Douglass and Lieut.
Gov. Pinchback; second, W. H.
Smith and Administrator James
Lewis; third, Geo. T. Downing and
J. Sella Martin; fourth, Frederick
Barbadoes, Miffin W. Gibbs, and
Jas. P. Jones, and started for the
depot, marching up Canal to Caron-
delet, up Crondelet to Poydras,
up Poydras to St. Charles, up St.
Charles to Callopie, down Callopie
to the depot. Just at the moment
starting, a heavy shower of rain
came up, and from the expressions
sorrow on the faces of the entire
crowd, we were fearful that much
of the enthusiasm would be damp-
ened, if not entirely washed out. But
not so. The order, "Forward!
March!" was given the band,
(Kelly's), struck up one of its soft-
stirring quick steps—the crowd kept
increasing until arriving at the
depot it numbered at least six hun-
dred who, as Mr. Douglass and party
approached gave three rousing
cheers for Frederick Douglass. The
troops halted, formed in line, pre-
sented arms, as the distinguished
guests passed in review when three
more cheers were given and having
entered the Depot the numerous
friends and followers of this leader
took a last farewell of the man who

is the pride and boast of his
race and wished him a safe, a
and a prosperous journey. En-
gaging a special car which, by
kindness of the Jackson Road
management had been provided
for the guest, the great crowd pre-
sented three rousing cheers
Frederick Douglass and then
was borne away on his journey.

There was a general regret
by the whole crowd at the sad
departure, but it was still mingled
with a hope that this distinguished
colored statesman of high and
blemished character would
again be among them.

Party Names and Principles.

The term Whig was first applied
in 1679, to the members of a
political party in England, who op-
posed the cause of the royal family,
and who had previously been
instrumental in abolishing the
Chamber Court and in reviving
the *habeas corpus* act, and more
than a century and a half later
English Whigs have represented
friends of reform, or change in the
ancient constitution. They have
been numerous and powerful
since the popular element became
active in the legislation of the
country; and have represented the
reformers of the past century and
half, whether known as Puritans,
Non-conformists, Roundheads,
Covenanters, Liberals or Republicans.
John Bright and John Stuart
Mill are perhaps the most conspicuous
of the living representatives of the
party.

In American politics, nearly one
hundred years ago, a Whig was
who supported the revolutionary
movement in opposition to the
policy of the English government.
Afterward, the term was applied
to those who, like Washington,
Mund Randolph and Alexander
Hamilton, advocated "conserva-
tion" in opposition to the "State
Rights" men who adhered to
old articles of confederation. The
same party, though known by
different name, became the
pioneers of the constitution as against
the "State Rights" men in 1787.
The supporters of the two first
ministrations of the government
although known as Federalists
were, like the English reformers,
generally included under the name
of Whig. Their principles were
that a National government was
necessary, in order to preserve the
peace and liberties of the people of
the States; that the Federal con-
stitution provided for such a govern-
ment; that the constitution was
formed not by the States, as the
opposition now claim, but as the
preamble declares, by the people
of the United States; and hence,
the primary allegiance of the citizen
is due not to the State, but to the
national government. The opposi-
tion, or what afterward became
known as the Democratic party,
denied that we are a nation; con-
sidered that there is no such thing
as direct allegiance of the citizen to
the United States government, be-
cause, by their construction of the
constitution, that government is the
creature or agency not of the people
but of the States!

Such being the fundamental prin-
ciples of the two parties, one could
not be less than national, while the
other could not be more than sec-
tional. Accepting, therefore, as
final, the issue of the Democratic
war of secession, and accepting, also
as valid, the fourteenth and fifteenth
articles of the constitution, the
Democratic party is now obstruct-
ing both as respects its name and its
principles. It is a thing of memory
only. The Whig party, as an or-
ganization, ceased to exist at the
beginning of the last decade; but
the theory of the constitution and its
principles were adopted by a new
organization. That organization
springing up upon the ruins of the
old Whig party, and, for the most
part, led by Whig politicians, suc-
ceeded in incorporating Whig
principles into the policy of the
government.—*Charleston Republican*

"I say, ma!" exclaimed a little
four-year-old American, "if Wash-
ington was the father of his coun-
try, then I suppose that his ma
was our grandmother."

—What is the largest room in the
world?—The room for improve-
ment.

—What color was the last equal-
ity at sea?—Why, the storm rose and
the wind blew.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.					
Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	12	15	20	35
Three	9	15	20	25	50
Four	12	20	25	35	70
Five	15	25	35	45	85
Six	18	30	40	55	105
1 Column	45	80	120	175	350

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Funeral notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE,
26 St. Charles Street
New Orleans.

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. FIELDS & ROBERT DOLTO,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor,
New Orleans.

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

J. E. Wallace,
Attorney at Law,
69 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, La.

Dr. W. Bille,
OFFICE 69 CANAL ST., NEAR POSTOFFICE.

A graduate from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and honorary M. D. from the University of Padua, Italy; for several years assistant physician to the celebrated Prof. Ricord, Paris. DR. BILLE has acquired a high reputation as a SPECIALIST for all kinds of Sexual diseases, male and female. Private diseases cured after a new, sure and quick method. Painless and Retained Menstruation quickly relieved. Perfect cure always warranted. Letters containing \$5 and stamps will receive prompt attention. All consultations and communications strictly confidential. jan18-6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAID LOSSES IN
New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS

—AND—
TRUST COMPANY,

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON, Actuary.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturday Nights, 6 to 8 o'clock

CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned notifies the Public of the establishment of a

CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

at No. 129 Polymnia Street, near Dryades Street, where orders will be

thankfully received and promptly attended to.

O. B. ROUDEZ,

3m New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1871.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

17 CHARTRES STREET.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices:

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hats, Coats, Lace Curtains, Corbices, etc.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

From Depot, foot of Calhoun street, on and after SUNDAY, November 1, 1872. Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

Express Passenger Train leaves daily, Sundays excepted at 7 o'clock a. m.

Night Mail leaves daily at 5:30.

Night Express arrives 12 midnight.

Mail and Passenger arrive daily, Sundays excepted at 12 noon.

NIGHT EXPRESS will stop at all regular stations South of Magnolia, and at Flag stations Saturday nights and Monday mornings.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS attached to all Trains, through to Louisville without change, and but one change to New York, and all principal cities North, East and West.

Tickets for sale at 22 Camp street, corner Common street, under City Hotel, and at Depot N. O. J. and G. N. R. E.

ED. FROST, General Sup't.

S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent.

C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1872, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS AND MAIL, Daily, for Mobile and regular intermediate Stations; arrives at Mobile at 2:00 P. M.

4:00 A. M. COAST ACCOMMODATION, Daily except Sundays, for Ocean Springs and intermediate regular and flag Stations; arrives at Ocean Springs at 8:40 P. M.

5:30 P. M. EAST EXPRESS, Daily, for Mobile—will stop only at Big Lake, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, East Pascagoula and St. Elmo; and arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M.

A fast Express Train will leave Mobile daily at 1:00 A. M., stopping only at stations named for Fast Express from New Orleans; and arrive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.

The Coast Accommodation Train, returning daily, except Sundays, will leave Ocean Springs at 5:40 A. M., and arrive at New Orleans at 10:00 A. M.

The Express and Mail Train, Daily, will leave Mobile at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New Orleans at 6:10 P. M.

Tickets sold at offices corner Magazine and Natchez and corner of Camp and Common streets. Mileage Tickets—good for families and firms—500 miles for \$20, and 1000 miles for \$30—are sold at the Ticket office.

Through Freight Trains run daily, except Sundays, morning and evening, to and from Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street, and through bills of lading signed.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.

CHAS. L. FITCH, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

C. A. WHITNEY & CO., General Agents.

LOUISIANA DIVISION—

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

TRAINS FOR DONALDSONVILLE.

Leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

Arrive at Donaldsonville at 12:15 noon

Leave Donaldsonville at 1 P. M.

Arrive at New Orleans at 4:30 P. M.

Freight received and tickets sold at Station of Mobile Division.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.

CHAS. L. FITCH, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

C. A. WHITNEY & CO., General Agents.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!

On and after March 25, 1872,

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS will leave the depot, foot of Canal street, daily, at 5 P. M., running through via Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to Meridian, Miss., making close connection for Selma and Eastern points. For further information and through tickets, apply at ticket office N. O. & T. R. R., corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans. JNO. A. FURCH, Gen. Pass. Agent, M. & O. R. R.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, St. Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELTON,

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL,

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD,

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

SUMMER RESO

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that the well-known "Lavis House," at Bay St. Louis, Miss., has been secured and perfectly renovated by them as a first class Civil Rights Hotel, under the name of "Stokes Hotel," and will be ready to receive boarders on the 15th of May 1872. The proprietors will spare neither pains nor expense to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

S. J. STOKES & Co., Proprietors.

New Orleans, March 2, 1872. 3mos.

TO LET, AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

A HOUSE—containing 6 rooms, gallery, water-closet, chicken house, a good spring well, a woodshed, garden and large shade trees, all newly repaired—on Goodchildren street, near Louisiana wharf and the railroad depot, with privilege of a bath house. Address Jeff. Stokes, at the State House, or at STOKES HOTEL, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

STEAMBOATS.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—

The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state-rooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents,

135 Gravier street

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER,

26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT

From New Orleans on first-class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, at 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

Steamer KATIE,

J. M. WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on SATURDAY, June 10, at 5 P. M.

SATURDAY, July 24, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. GREEN, No. 106 Common Street.

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.

Bouge zens, Coa to Rail-road, mi-weekly

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;

Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M., and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Baton Rouge every Monday and Thursday evenings.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. State-rooms secured at General Office, 104 Common street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,

104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,

37 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFFINGER, President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,

26 Carondelet Street

apl. 6-M

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.

Long Combs.

Twist Combs.

Fine Tooth Combs,

[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]

Pocket Combs.

Riding Combs.

Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Teachers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a \$50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$9 A YEAR.

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, \$4 A YEAR.

A prominently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month or \$4 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, \$2.50.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), \$4.50.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), \$8.00.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to the getter up of club), \$19.00.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), \$35.00.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), \$35.00.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, \$2.50.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), \$4.50.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), \$8.00.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to the getter up of club), \$19.00.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), \$35.00.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), \$35.00.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office notes, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money.

J. W. ENGLAND, Publisher.

San office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, C. C. ANTOINE,

New Orleans, La. Shreveport, La.

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

Millinery Goods

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDELL'S

29 CHARTRES STREET.

between Canal and Customhouse

NEW ORLEANS.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NO. 139 BROADWAY.

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